

General Property InformationFor Staff Use Only
DHR ID #: 000-4208-0191Property Name(s): Eastman-Fenwick House (aka Everbloom)Property Date(s): 1876 ☒ Circa ☐ Pre ☐ Post Open to Public? ☐ Yes ☐ Limited ☒ NoProperty Address: 6733 Lee Highway City: Arlington Zip: 22205County or Ind. City: Arlington County USGS Quad(s): Falls Church**Physical Character of General Surroundings**Acreage: .24 Setting (choose one): ☒ Urban ☐ Town ☒ Village ☐ Suburban ☐ Rural ☐ Transportation Corridor

Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features:

This designated Arlington historic district property is located on the north side of Lee Highway. The level, grassy plot of land features mature trees (hollies, magnolias, oak and sweetgum), shrubs and foundation plantings. The dwelling has a typical setback for the Arlington East Falls Church neighborhood. A reclaimed antique brick walkway leading from the dwelling splits and travels to a sidewalk and driveway. The driveway enters the property from Lee Highway and travels parallel to the eastern boundary. Close to the western boundary is a historically accurate gazebo. The property is partially enclosed by a historically accurate white wooden picket fence. A town house community, also within the historic district and including similar architectural features as a condition to their construction, is located to the north and east of the property.

Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property:

The brick walkway to and from the porch was constructed circa 1940 using tear down antique bricks reclaimed from an original Falls Church schoolhouse. Some of the foundation includes stone procured from the Washington Monument (post – Civil War). The picket fence fronting the property is wood and replicates precisely the original picket sizes and dimensions.

Ownership Category: ☒ Private ☐ Public-Local ☐ Public-State ☐ Public-Federal**Individual Resource Information**

What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc...

Home/dwelling was built and originally occupied by Albert & Sarah Eastman in 1876What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) Private home for Mac & Michele-Anne RileyArchitectural style or elements of styles: Eastlake-Victorian with some Italianate featuresArchitect, builder, or original owner: Albert & Sarah Eastman# of stories 2+ Condition: ☒ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Poor ☐ Ruins ☐ Rebuilt ☐ RenovatedAre there any known threats to this property? **None. Nearing full restoration after catastrophic termite damage and collapse of family parlor chimney.**

Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer “n/a.” If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

Foundation: Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete.
Primarily stone and some stretcher bond brick joined with primarily limestone mortar.

Structure: Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known.
Primarily frame (sawn lumber), decoratively trimmed.

Walls: Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles.
Weatherboard siding.

Windows: Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced?
Thirty-nine wood 2/2 sliding sash, with mostly original glass, windows. Four small pane third floor windows, hinged horizontal, five panes across by five rows down. One inoperable third floor window, round with four panes. Master bedroom window set containing diamond-shaped panes, each opening outward.

Porch: Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details.
Front, side and kitchen porches built of stone and mortar. Back hall and side porch built of brick and mortar. Front porch roof, supported by wood posts and capped with a flat roof with jig-sawn balustrade.

Roof: Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material.
Full standing seam copper roof.

Chimney(s): List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible.
Two restored, operational stretcher-bond fireplaces / chimneys with original wood mantles.

Architectural Description of Individual Resource: *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated)*

This two-story single family dwelling is an Eastlake-Victorian in style. Currently approved Arlington Historic Affairs and Landmark Review Board (HALRB) house elevations, along with a simple floor plan are at Attachments #3 a, b, c and d, Attachment #4 includes a description of a historic easement per Deed of July 15, 1994 and page 5 of Deed of subdivision and easement. Its T-shaped form is comprised of a main block with a front-gabled projection on the façade, a (rear) ell, and a large, two-story canted bay on the east (side) elevation. The wood-frame structure is clad in weatherboard siding. It sits on a solid foundation of stone and mortar and stretcher-bond brick. The cross-gabled roof is covered in standing-seam copper metal. The roof is finished with overhanging eaves, jig-sawn brackets, a plain frieze, cornice returns and raking boards with bed molding. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierce the roof. The façade is comprised of a two-story, three-bay main block with a two-story, one-bay, front-gabled projection. The projection is fenestrated by a paired, multi-light square window in the upper gable and a paired 2/2, double-hung wood-sash window on the second story. A one-story, three-side canted bay is centrally located on the projection. It is fenestrated with 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first story and two-light wood awning windows in the basement level. The canted bay features engaged pilasters and is capped by a flat roof with jig-sawn balustrade. The rest of the façade is fenestrated by 2/2, double-hung wood-sash windows with jib windows on the first story. All windows are set in a wood surround with an entablature above and have louvered wood shutters. The entry is located in the easternmost bay on the first story; adjacent to the front-gable projection. The entry holds a four paneled wood door set in a square-edged wood surround. A one-story porch spans the façade (excluding the front-gabled projection). The flat roof of the porch features a jig-sawn balustrade and is supported by wood posts. It is set on a solid foundation in stone and mortar. The west (side) elevation of the main block is fenestrated by 2/2, double-hung wood-sash windows set in a wood surround with an entablature above. The east (side) elevation is fenestrated by 2/2, double-hung wood-sash windows set in a wood surround with an entablature above. The windows have louvered wood shutters. Centrally-placed on the east elevation is a large, two-story, three-side projecting bay capped by a front-gabled roof. The first story of the projecting bay is canted. It is fenestrated by 2/2, double-hung wood-sash windows with a paired, multi-light square window in the upper gable.

The north (rear) elevation is fenestrated by single and paired 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first story and 2/2, single-hung, wood-sash windows on the second story. All windows are set in a wood surround with an entablature and louvered wood shutters.

A two-story ell spans the eastern third of the rear elevation. It may be original or an early addition. Its solid foundation is stone. The wood-frame ell is clad in weatherboard siding and is fenestrated by 2/2, double-hung wood-sash windows set in a wood surround with an entablature above. In the upper gable is an eight-light wood casement window. On the first story of the west (side) elevation of the rear ell is a single-leaf paneled wood door with two lights and a transom above. A paired, diamond-paned window is located on the second story of the west elevation.

The north (rear) elevation of the ell has a one-story, three-side canted bay with 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows with engage pilasters and a hipped roof covered in standing-seam copper.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

I) HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Eastman-Fenwick House is located at 6733 Lee Highway, East Falls Church, Arlington. The lot, which was given to Mr. Eastman by his grandmother, had been part of Isaac Crossman's historic Falls Church Farm. Its survey form was completed and accepted in 1979 (See Attachment #5, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form).

The home was built in 1876, according to Lieutenant Albert Prescott Eastman's written specifications, for him and his wife, Sarah. Mr. Eastman would later become an active and prominent member of several East Falls Church civic and religious organizations. Sarah Eastman, along with her son Frank and his family would live in the house until her death in 1939. Charles R. Fenwick, husband of Eleanor Eastman, granddaughter of Albert P. Eastman, then took the house and it was kept under their care until Eleanor Eastman's death in 1987. Eleanor Eastman's nephew Bill Tate, then inherited the house and sold it to developers. In 1996 the current owners, H. McGuire Riley and his wife Michele-Anne Riley purchased the house. Since then it has been subject of a continuous restoration effort, most recently resulting from a partially collapsed chimney and catastrophic termite damage.

The house holds an important historical and architectural place in East Falls Church. Architecturally, it's a beautiful Eastlake – Victorian with restored interiors and well-maintained exterior details. Eastlake and Victorian details are found throughout the interior of the house.

I-a. – Albert Prescott Eastman.

After the end of the Civil War, Albert Prescott Eastman, an Army veteran, came to Washington D.C. to work at the Paymaster General's Office. He had served in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, U.S.A., Army of the Potomac and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He was a New Hampshire native.

Mr. Eastman inherited a one-and-a-quarter acre lot from his grandmother, Sally Prescott, shortly after the civil war. The lot was part of the historically significant Isaac Crossman's farm, which included most of what is today East Falls Church. On this lot, Mr. Eastman would build his house in 1876.

Mr. Eastman was an active citizen of the community. He was a charter member of the old Falls Church Village Improvement Society and served as its Treasurer from 1885 to 1896. He also was an active member of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in East Falls Church.

Mr. Eastman made both the plans and the specifications for the construction of the house. The house was located by Mr. Eastman on the eastern part of the lot to ensure a good view of the sunrise.

After a long life in East Falls Church, with his wife and his two sons, Mr. Eastman died 74 years after his birth, in 1915. He was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery.

I-b. – Sarah Norton Russell.

On December 24, 1869, Mr. Eastman married Sarah Norton Russell. Mrs. Eastman was a preacher's daughter, born in East Hampton, Connecticut on July 6, 1847. Mrs. Eastman also was an active member of the community. She was a member of the Falls Church Chapter, D.A.R., and chaplain. She was a charter member of the Falls Church Women's Club and a member of the old Falls Church Village Improvement Society.

By the time of her death, Mrs. Eastman was thought to be the last living audience member that attended the old Ford Theatre in Washington the night that President Lincoln was murdered. She was 17 years old and sat in the third row of the dress circle, near the President's box. She saw the flash coming from Booth's gun. As reported in several newspaper articles, Mrs. Eastman remembered the incident very clearly. Each year, on February 12, Mrs. Eastman would take out her old theater playbill and relive that night. As she told reporters, "Every time I look at it, I see the flash of Booth's shot and hear his cry from the stage. I was only 17 then, but I shall never forget it." (Untitled periodical, Feb. 12 1936). Mrs. Eastman's clearest recollection was that of the dying President when he was carried along the theatre stairs, just three feet in front of her.

On a Sunday afternoon, January 26, 1939, Mrs. Eastman died after battling pneumonia for almost 15 days, in the same house that her husband had built 63 years earlier.

I-c. – Frank Hall Eastman

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman had two sons: William Russell Eastman and Frank Hall Eastman. William Russell became a doctor, and moved to New York to practice his profession. He seldom returned to the house.

Frank H., an electrical engineer, remained in Arlington and lived in the family house after the death of his father in 1915. Following his parents' example, Frank was an active member of the community. He was President of the Arlington Rotary Club, member of the Washington Round Table and of the Board of Directors of the Arlington-Fairfax Savings and Loan Association. He was associated for more than thirty years with the National Electric Company of Washington D.C., and he was a member of the Washington Society of Engineers. He also followed in his parents' footsteps as a passionate churchman. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Falls Church Presbyterian Church, where he also served as an Elder and Trustee.

"Pop" Eastman, as he was known, retired as chairman of the Arlington Selective Service Board. He was a kind, and optimistic man who was loved by his coworkers. In an article published by Louise Engle in the "Northern Virginian," Mr. Eastman is described by his co-workers as a fine man who looked for the best in people, a hard worker, and as a devoted religious person. He believed in progress and development, even as he saw his own front yard becoming a major access road for the County.

On December 7, 1903 Mr. Eastman married Elizabeth McKay and had two daughters: Eleanor Russell Eastman and Carol Elizabeth Eastman. Mrs. Eastman died in 1933. Mr. Eastman would die, in the same room where he was born, on September 10, 1960.

I-d. – Charles Robert Fenwick and Eleanor Russell Fenwick

In 1946, seven years after her grandmother's death, Eleanor Russell Eastman moved into the house with her husband Charles R. Fenwick. Her sister Carol, moved with her husband William Tate, and her family to a house next door. Carol's house was demolished in late 1994 and was replaced by forty-six townhouses that now are located next to the Eastman-Fenwick House.

Eleanor's husband, Charles R. Fenwick, was a prominent attorney from Falls Church. He received his undergraduate law degree at the University of Virginia and his graduate degree in patent law at George Washington University. He was a World War I and II veteran, where he started as a Private in the Tank Corps and retired as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Corps. He was a member of the Baptist Church, of Sigma Nu Phi Delta Phi, and of the Washington Golf and Country Club. He was President of the Touchdown Club, the Arlington Rotary Club, the University of Virginia Alumni Association, the Virginia Athletic Commission, and chairman of the 10th Congressional Democratic Committee. He was a member of the Virginian House from 1940 to 1945 and an influential member of the Virginia Senate from 1948 until 1960. "Fenwick Library," the main research library for the George Mason University Library system, is named in his honor.

I.e. – After Mr. Fenwick's death

Mr. Fenwick died in 1969, and Mrs. Eastman lived in the house until her death in June of 1987. In her will, Mrs. Eastman gave the house to her nephew William Tate Jr.; however the house was left vacant for several years until Mr. Tate sold the property to S.G. Yeonas & Sons, a developer firm. In a rezoning agreement, Arlington County required Yeonas to preserve the historic Eastman-Fenwick House. (See again, Attachment #4).

During the time that the house was vacant, neighbors fought the owners to maintain it in proper condition. The house had fallen into abandonment, with peeling paint and overgrown weeds, the original fence beyond repair, and the yard a dumpsite for passers-by and local residents. In 1994, the house underwent basic repairs, and by 1996 the developers, who had bought the entire property, put the house on the market for sale.

I-f. – History of the House

The house has been preserved much as it was built in 1876. The interior includes original moldings, beautiful heart pine floors, stairways, banisters, and mantles, all of which are in excellent condition. Other interesting features include built-in cabinets located in the living and dining rooms, along with butler's pantry cabinetry just in front of the current kitchen.

The interior of the house has been remodeled a number of times. Remodeling was first done in the 1890s. The construction of two upper floor rooms and a new bath was done at that time. Also, two porches were added but later removed to maintain the original look of the house.

II) ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

II-a. – The Victorian Style

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, architects applied a number of styles to home building. Facades and interiors were built accordingly to their client's taste and budgets.

In 1864, Richard Kerr published *The Gentleman's House or How to Plan English Residences from the Parsonage to the Palace*. In it, Mr. Kerr described ten Victorian architecture styles: Elizabethan, Palladian, Italian, Revived Elizabethan, Rural Italian, Palatial Italian, French Italian, English Renaissance, Medieval and Gothic. In real life pure styles are hard to find, and mixtures are more often the case. Variations on specific styles can be found on the exterior and interior décor of Victorian Houses, and so it is with the Eastman-Fenwick House.

II-b. – The Architecture of the Eastman-Fenwick House.

The Eastman-Fenwick House is three story wood frame Victorian house with different stylistic elements, among them Eastlake, and Italianate. The Eastlake style was pushed by a return to Early English, with simple, massive and rectangular architecture. Its influence in the US is shown in tall house facades, rectangular design, and structural appearance often decorated with beveled corner and shallow-carved or incised geometric floriated ornament. Eastlake bay windows are rectangular in plan with right-angled corners. Any number of simple Eastlake shapes and forms can be found in the Eastman-Fenwick House.

By contrast, the house's front bay windows demonstrate a strong Italianate feel. The straight Eastlake angles are replaced here with more subtle 45-degree angles. The Italianate bay window is a common feature on 1860 to 1875 Victorian houses. Its use in this house is just further proof of the mixture of styles found throughout it.

III) THE HOUSE EXTERIOR

The Eastman-Fenwick House's floor plan is an asymmetrical L shape, with the main entrance oriented to the south and located on the eastern part of the roofed front porch. The front porch completes the L shape plan by filling the space between a formal front parlor located at the western and family parlor located at the eastern end of the house. From the family parlor, a bay window opens up to the southern part of the lot. The slant-sided bay window, again a reflection of the mixture of styles found on this house, is Italianate. The roofed porch is enhanced by a decorative balustrade and permits a complete external view of the front parlor through its beautiful floor to ceiling windows. In this area, most of the original glass remains.

The eastern side of the façade is highlighted by the family parlor's Italianate bay window, under which a cellar window is located. The brick foundation here lifts the house over the ground level. The decorative balusters on top of it are of the same motif as those above the porch.

Frieze double brackets are located around the entirety of the house's exterior.

Continuing along the eastern side of the house, the dining room's larger bay window appears. On both exterior corners of the window an acorn decoration is placed. Alongside it, decorated long brackets make the transition to the exterior window walls.

Double-hung-two-sash windows pervade the exterior of the house, most with original glass. Smaller, multi-paned, pine five over five windows, are located on the third level. Most first and second floor windows have black wooden louvered shutters and metal hooks to hold them.

IV) THE HOUSE INTERIOR

IV-a. – Victorian Interiors

The Victorian house was created to offer compartments, hierarchies and stations in life, with separate rooms for most of an inhabitant's daily activities.

As families evolved, the Victorian house became more oriented towards children. Rooms were often added years later to accommodate children and their belongings. As a result, the Victorian house was one that often sought to provide a room for every member of the family, offering an abundance of privacy.

IV-b. – The Eastman-Fenwick House Interior

Proceeding through the front door, an entrance hall divides the house, serving as a transition to the staircase and two distinct areas 1) the formal front parlor to the west and 2) the family parlor to the east. Beyond, the family parlor, north, is a large dining room. Then a butler's pantry is located behind the dining room, and the kitchen joins both areas at the very back of the house.

1. – The Entrance Hall

The ubiquitous Victorian entrance hall of the Eastman-Fenwick House was designed as a receiving space for guests, part of a Victorian house's progress of hierarchies. From there, guests can be taken into an appropriate room by the host.

2. – The Front Parlor

The front parlor, now living room, was an important part of the hierarchy system in Victorian houses. It is the most formal part of the house. It contains the most elaborate fireplace, elegant furniture and decorating. The Eastman-Fenwick house front parlor remains the home's most elegant room. It has beautiful, long, 4-panel double hung windows with mostly original glass, looking into the southern and western parts of the lot. There is a fireplace located on the eastern wall of the room, just in the middle of both doors that lead into the room. It is one of the two original fireplaces found in the house. The room has original wood and plaster moldings and a decorative, Greek revival influenced mantelpiece. A beautiful plaster medallion adorns the ceiling. It is one of five plaster ceiling medallions in the house, and the only one currently free-standing with no lighting hanging from it. The wallpaper is a fine period reproduction, floral green in pattern and accentuated by the white ceiling and mantelpiece. There is no chair rail in the room.

Other original architecture details found in the front parlor include the cornice and baseboards. The cornice was an important detail in the Victorian house. It left the wall free of decorations so that family could display paintings, mirrors and elaborate wallpaper. At the same time, the cornice helped make a room look taller and more elegant. With the house's front parlor, the cornice is made up of two sets of symmetrical moldings with a curved space between them. This heavy cornice is a reflection of the Italianate style that also influenced the bay windows of the house.

In Victorian houses, baseboards were balancing features of the wall. They compensate the weight of the cornice on the wall with simpler, yet elegant, mouldings on the top and on the bottom of the baseboard. They also frame the wall, and hide the floor joints and the ends of the wallpaper, but with a sense of elegance and as a house decoration, not just as a functionality piece. The tall baseboards in the Eastman-Fenwick front parlor, and throughout the house, make them not just a hiding tool, but another part of the interior's decoration.

The floor of the front parlor is heart pine, as is the remainder of the house's floors. The floorboards are random-width and tongue and groove.

3. – The Family Parlor

Like the front parlor, the family parlor is an important part of the hierarchy of Victorian houses, dedicated to more intimate guests. The family parlor is a more comfortable and relaxed room, often with a fireplace around which conversation could take place. The decoration in this room is often more subdued, and so are the moldings and other architectural details.

The family parlor also is generally located next to the dining room, so that guests can "feel" the different spaces in the house. If a formal call were taking place in the house, the guests would walk through the family parlor as a transitional room between the elegant front parlor and the dining room. If the call was a more intimate one, the dining room would be close by and guests would go straight into it. In the family parlor, you often find family possessions like books and photographs, which make for a cozier environment.

The Eastman-Fenwick house's family parlor exhibits the typical Victorian use for such a room. It is intimate, with two small bookcases and a reading area. It has a large bay window that faces the front yard and lights. It is located on the eastern part of the entrance hall. If you enter the house you must proceed across it to enter the dining room. Like the front parlor, it has a fireplace, however the mantel is much simpler, with less decoration.

Besides the door moldings, which are maintained throughout the house, all other moldings are simpler than the front parlor's.

4. – The Dining Room

The dining room is the heart of a Victorian house, and designed to demonstrate a family's social graces.

In the Eastman-Fenwick House, the dining room maintains the Victorian tradition. It's a very elegant room enhanced by the home's largest Italianate bay window, located on the eastern side. It has a white ceiling with a round plaster medallion, a decorated frieze, and a series of built-in cabinets designed and installed by friends of the family in an 1890's renovation.

The cabinets found here are far more elaborate and elegant than those in the family parlor. They are 6 feet tall with glass doors in the upper and wood drawers in their lower part. The glass doors are decorated with crisscross transoms. The doors are framed by a meander molding that goes from the bottom of the cabinet to its frieze. On top of the cabinet, there is a built-in three-part entablature, with simple moldings. Both, the frieze and cornice, are carried on throughout the entire room.

Behind the glass doors are displayed silverware and other decorations, in a Victorian fashion. The open wall spaces then serve as frames for paintings, and set up the room's formal feeling. Finally, thick chair-rail, with moldings similar to the cabinet cornice, complete the effect.

Two other details complete the dining room elegance: the ceiling medallion and the decorated frieze.

Again, the ceiling medallion is a common feature in the Victorian dining room. From it, gas chandeliers usually hanged. The medallion would serve as a trap for dirt and prevented streaking in the ceiling.

The medallion in the Eastman-Fenwick dining room is still used as the setting for a hanging light fixture. It offers a circular motif with a floral pattern inside and molding decorations on the outer and inner portions. These moldings continue the floral pattern in more detail by using leafs in a tighter fashion. The middle of the ceiling medallion is hollow and is the base of the dining room's central light fixture.

The floral pattern is continued in the frieze. The dining room has no cornice. The frieze is set up as the framing vertical element on the wall, not a horizontal one, like a cornice. The white color of the frieze makes an interesting contrast from the blue walls. The floral pattern of the frieze is similar to the one on the ceiling medallion, thus balancing the decoration of the room.

The plaster frieze was not a common feature of Victorian dining rooms. Customarily, the frieze was created by the use of different wallpapers to distinguish it from the rest of the wall. The plaster decorated frieze in this case has the same effect but, with a more elegant feeling.

Also, the dining room has a magnificent, large sliding door that separates it from the entry hall.

5. – The Butler's Pantry

The butler's pantry is an example of a Victorian house system for a servant, which often includes back stairs and other rooms, designated especially for them. It is one of a few multi-functional rooms in the house. It provides storage space for the serving dishes, flatware, crystal, and table decorations, as well as linens, dishes and utensils for food storage and meal preparation. It's generally a small room with plenty of closet space and little more. It was the room that the servants or occupants would use to make final preparations on a plate and pass food through from the kitchen to the dining room. This created minimal intrusion and allowed guests very little view of the working space of the house, while maintaining the hierarchy of the house.

The Eastman-Fenwick House's butler's pantry is predictably, a narrow room with two sets of wall and floor cabinetry, one set across from the other. These cabinets are original to the house, and they follow the same design as the rest of the cabinets found in the family parlor and in the dining room, but with simpler forms and few details.

Another interesting original storage space found in the house's butler's pantry is a triangular shelving unit. The three shelves have rounded corners and use the remaining corner space, at the side of an original swinging door that leads to the dining room.

6. – The Second Floor

The second floor of most Victorian houses is dedicated to the family rooms. This floor is a private area, reserved for the family itself.

In the Eastman-Fenwick house, the second floor is made up of four bedrooms and three bathrooms. Two bedrooms and one bathroom were the product of 1890's additions. All bedrooms are of simple details, moldings and decorations. Painted walls with simple cornices and simple moldings around the windows are the only relevant room decorations.

The second floor landing was recently restored to original condition by removing a closet wall and revealing a front window that was previously shuttered closed.

The stairways, banisters, and spindles running between the first and second and then to the third floor, are a masterful example of Victorian architecture woodwork. Although simple in design, the banisters are elegantly made of a rich mahogany.

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Legal Owner(s) of the Property (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐**Heman McGuire Riley**

(Name)

(Firm)

6733 Lee Highway**Arlington****VA****22205**

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

mriley@bahrassociates.com**703-300-2715**

(Email Address)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature: _____ Date: **10/7/11****•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••**

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____

Daytime Telephone: ()

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐

(Name)

(Firm)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

(Email Address)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☒ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐**Barbara Donnellan****Arlington County Manager**

(Name)

(Position)

Arlington County**2100 Clarendon Blvd, Suite 302**

(Locality)

(Address)

Arlington**VA****22201****703-228-3120**

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

We are in the process of extensive restoration work as a result of a partially collapsed chimney and catastrophic termite damage. The property is a designated Arlington Historic District. We would greatly appreciate the opportunity for a Virginia Historic Tax Credit, in keeping with significant efforts and expenditures to preserve the home and its historic value.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ☒ No ☐Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes ☒ No ☐ **The property has a recorded easement protecting its historic status in Arlington. See again, Attachment # 4.**

Legal Owner(s) of the Property (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☒ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐**Michele-Anne Riley**

(Name)

(Firm)

6733 Lee Highway**Arlington****VA****22205**

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

micheleanneriley@yahoo.com**703-300-2714**

(Email Address)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature: _____ Date: **10/7/11****•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••**

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____

Daytime Telephone: ()

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐

(Name)

(Firm)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

(Email Address)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature: **Michele-Anne Riley**

Date:

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☒ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐**Barbara Donnellan****Arlington County Manager**

(Name)

(Position)

Arlington County**2100 Clarendon Blvd, Suite 302**

(Locality)

(Address)

Arlington**VA****22201****703-228-3120**

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

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Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ☒ No ☐Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes ☒ No ☐ **The property has a recorded easement protecting its historic status in Arlington. See again, Attachment # 4.**